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SOURCE 1952 Jen-min Shou-ts'e, pp 373, 374

CONSERVATION THROUGH AFFORESTATION IN CHINA

[Comment: The following report is based on material from the 1952 Jen-min Shou-ts'e (People's Handbook). The original sources are indicated in each section. The report discusses national and regional afforestation statistics and regional plans for protective forest belts for the Northeast, the East China coast, and North China.]

National Afforestation Statistics

The following data is from Chung-kuo Lin-yeh Yueh-pao (Monthly of Chinese Forestry) January and February 1952. The data was taken from material prepared by the Ministry of Forestry.

Area	Planned Acreage (mou)	Actual Acreage (mou)	Percentage of Trees Living
China	2,942,144	6,940,059	65
Northeast	720,000	1,966,020	60
Central - South China	711,800	1,942,000	62.7
North China	639,732	1,036,337	62.5
East China	267,000	981,941	72.6
Southwest	527,010	922,080	70
Northwest	57,615	91,681	62
Inner Mongolia	18,987	--	--

Protective Afforestation in the Northeast

This information on protective afforestation is from the Tung-pei Jih-pao 8 January 1952.



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<u>Area</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
Northeast (antisand and antityphoon)	20 million hectares, over 1/5 the area of the Northeast	1966
Shantung	3 million mou	1956
North Kiangsu (antityphoon)	60,000 square li, 1/3 the area of North Kiangsu	1958
Hopeh (Lower reaches of Yung-ting Ho, antierosion)	27,000 mou	1953

More than 140 persons attended a conference convened 24 December 1951 by the Minister of Forestry of the Northeast People's Government to study a protective afforestation program for the Northeast.

They represented the Ministry of Forestry, the Committee of Finance and Economics, and the Academy of Sciences of the Central People's Government, and the Economic Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Bureau of Water Conservation, and the Highway Bureau of the Northeast People's Government, railway and other departmental cadres, hsien magistrates of the areas affected, forestry field directors and model workers.

An outline of the plan for protective afforestation in the Northeast was presented by Lu P'ei-chih, acting Minister of Forestry of the Northeast People's Government. He pointed out that after a survey completed in 1950 the projected area had been more than doubled. The present plan calls for the afforestation of an area 1,100 kilometers long that extends from Shan-hai-kuan to Fu-yu and Kan-nan hsiens in Heilungkiang Province in the north. At its widest, the belt is 300 kilometers in width. At present, the plan includes 39 hsien and banners not included in the first plan, as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>No of Hsien</u>
Heilungkiang	11
Inner Mongolia	3 (banners)
Jehol	4
Kirin	3
Liaosi	11
Liaotung	6
Darien-Port Arthur Municipality	1

Roughly, 3 million hectares will be afforested during a 15-year period. These forest belts are designed to protect farms and highways from floods and from sand, and to provide grazing areas.

A 30 percent increase in crop yields on 1,800,000 hectares now cultivated is expected. Timber to the value of 40 million tons of grain will be added to the national resources.

#### Protective Forestry Belt Along Coast of Shantung

The following information is from a Hsin-hua report of 14 April 1952 and the Tsinan Ta-chung Jih-pao of 25 March 1952.

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A triple-strip Forestry belt for protection against winds and tides is planned for the 3,000 li <sup>one li equals 1/3 mile</sup> of the coast of Shantung Province. The purpose is to plant trees on a total of 3 million mou. The 1952 goal is afforestation of 100,000 mou.

In recent years, a great deal of arable land along the coast of the Chiao-tung Peninsula has been covered by drifting sand. Inundations by the sea have resulted in the alkalization of much land, especially in 1949 when 145,000 mou were inundated. Up to 1951, under the leadership of various local people's governments some 160,000 mou had been afforested. Cultivation has been resumed of some of the recently protected land and is yielding from 150-200 catties of peanuts per mou. However, the efforts made have been somewhat sporadic and disconnected. Under present plans there will be cohesion in the program. The goal is to complete the program in 5 years.

#### Wind Control Project in Kiangsu

A Hsin-hua report of 21 March 1952 describes a typhoon windbreak afforestation project to extend along the Kiangsu coast 1,000 li north of the mouth of the Yangtze River. The project will consist of a main belt along the coast and subsidiary belts along the highways, dykes, and stream banks. The whole project will involve some 60,000 square li, about one third the area of northern Kiangsu. It is expected that the destructive force of typhoon winds will be reduced to harmless proportions by the forest belt when completed.

A beginning has been made. Surveys have been completed and seedlings planted. Some 440,000 catties of willow, tamarack, maple, cypress, apricot, mulberry, and pine seeds have been planted. The target date for completion of the project in 1958.

#### Soil Conservation in the Yung-ting Ho Basin

A Hsin-hua report of 27 March 1952 describes an afforestation project intended to promote soil conservation in the low-lying areas of the Yung-ting Ho Basin involving four hsien, Ta-hsing, Kuan Hsien, Yung-ch'ing and An-tz'u, in Hopeh Province, extending southeast from Feng-t'ai near Peiping. The area will extend 120 li from east to west and 90 li from north to south. Some 983,169 mou will benefit from the project.

It is planned to carry out the project with joint public-private participation. The government will supply funds to the Hopeh Provincial Government for seeds and saplings and the people will supply the labor. The income from the public lands forests will be divided on the basis of 20 percent for capital invested and 80 percent for labor supplied. Those who have contributed labor will have a right to the profits. The government will supply plants to carry out afforestation on private lands. Landowners and those who do the work will share equally in the distribution of the eventual profits from timber. The government will take a share not to exceed 10 percent.

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